Dated 7th December 1945.

No. L. 8789—Ml. 21-45-27. Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described hereunder are required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for Opening a Conservancy Lane; and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-Division Officer, Mandya is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said lands.

MANDYA DISTRICT, MANDYA TALUK, KASABA HOBLI, MANDYA TOWN.

Names of khatedars or owners	Ml. No.	Whether dry wet, garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent.	Assessment	Extent now required	Assessment.	Boundaries			
									East	West	North	South
			Sq.Yds.				Sq.Yds.	Rs.a.				
M. L. Linganna	508	Vacant site ...	372	...	...	...	41½	...	Masjid Road.	Vacant	Linganna's building.	Mosque
Mr. Channaiah of Alahally ...	509	Do ...	247	...	...	...	27½	..	House of Sidalingamma.	House of Narasimha Setty and Hithal.	Hithal	Place behind Mosque.
Mosque	.....		1080	...	...	...	120	...	House of Holalu Shivanna.	Hithal of Hamid Khan.	Hithal of Shivanna.	Mosque

3735 J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Dated 10th December 1945.

No. W. 1096—W. 1-45-25. The following Government of India Commerce Department Press Communiques dated 3rd and 15th November 1945 relating to private trade in Denmark and Indo-Burma Trade are re-published for general information.

3822 V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief. Secy.*

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Private Trade with Denmark.

Denmark is no longer enemy territory under the Defence of India Rules.

Persons and concerns in India may now carry on private trade with persons and concerns in Denmark, subject to the existing export, import and financial Regulations in force.

Commerce Department.

New Delhi, November 3rd, 1945.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Indo-Burma Trade.

DUE SHARE FOR INDIA TO BE SECURED.

With the liberation of Burma, Enemy Trading Regulations no longer apply to that territory. Business and financial correspondence is now permissible subject to the Postal Regulations issued from time to time.

As regards trade in and with Burma, the Government of Burma have issued the Timber Project Order, 1945, with a view to controlling the extraction, conversion and marketing of forest produce in Burma and the Civil Supplies Order 1945, for the management and control of the distribution of essential supplies to the civil population of Burma. Control of rice, edible oils (groundnut and sesamum), pulses, cotton, salt and sugar and regulation of imports and exports are also planned.

These measures are intended to reconstitute the industries in Burma so as to ensure smooth return to normal conditions.

The Government of India are in touch with the Government of Burma with a view to securing for Indians their due share in the business both during the transitional period and when normal trade relations become possible.

Dated 10th December 1945.

No. P. 4010—Pol. 17-45-2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 7 of the Cinematograph Act (Act XII of 1923), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the film entitled "Objective Burma", certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Mysore State.

3830 V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Dated 8th December 1945.

No. S. R. 2359—L. W. 65-45-4. Under Section 12(4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore in respect of the failure of the conciliation proceedings in the disputes between the Labour Associations and the Managements of the Minerva Mills Ltd., in regard to three conciliation cases on separate Notices of Change given by the Labour Association putting forth certain demands.

3797 MAHOMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Gl. Secy.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

No. C. C. 47—44-45 and C. C1 & 2—45-46, dated 3rd December 1945.

From

M. Navaneetham Naidu, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Conciliator in Mysore.

To

Mohamed Ismail Sheriff, Esqr., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following report under Section 12(4) of the Mysore Labour Act, relating to a dispute between The Minerva Mills Labour Association, Bangalore City, and the concerned Mills Management, in regard to three Conciliation Cases on separate Notices of Change given by the said Association putting forth several demands as stated below:—

I. *Conciliation Case No.* 47 *of* 1944-45.

Four Demands, *viz.*, (1) that the Management should recover the subscriptions of the Association members from their wages, or provide other facilities to the Association for collection of subscriptions; (2) that the Management should grant two more holidays to the workers; (3) that the Management should provide medical facilities for the workers; and (4) that the Management should make arrangements for supplying milk and also clothing to the children and for providing a play-ground for the children.

II. *Conciliation Case No.* 1 *of* 45-46.

Five Demands, *viz.*, (*a*) that the Management should enhance the basic wages of the workers, (*b*) that the Management should increase the number of days of Privilege leave to the workers; (*c*) that the Management should grant sick leave to the workers; (*d*) that the Management should send to the Association copies of all notices put on the Notice Board of the Mills; and (*e*) that the Management should grant extra payment of allowance to the night shift workers.

III. *Conciliation Case No.* 2 *of* 1945-46.

Five Demands, *viz.*, (i) Starting of a Trust Fund, called as the Minerva Mills Labour Welfare Fund; (ii) Change in the Standing Order No. 20; (iii) Instituting a Provident Fund for the workers; (iv) Abolishing the distinction among the employees as permanent 'A' and permanent 'B'; and (v) Granting Dearness Allowance to workers while on leave.

(2) The President of this Labour Association gave to the concerned Mills Management three notices of change, one in respect of each of the above-referred cases, desiring several changes on the issues noted above and set out below. There are in all fourteen items of demands. As the Management did not agree to these demands and as the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division could not bring about agreement between the parties, the Commissioner of Labour referred these cases to this Office for initiating conciliation proceedings, under Section 10 (3) of the Labour Act.

(3) The cases were accordingly registered and intimations to the parties were issued for hearing. I held conciliation proceedings at Bangalore on two days (the 26th and 27th November 1945) and discussed the several items of demands. The Management was represented by Mr. D. D. Kale, Labour Officer of the Mills, while Mr. N. Keshava Iyengar, President of the Association, represented the Association. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division (Mr. A. Azeem) was present throughout.

(4) These three cases were taken up together for conciliation proceedings, the parties being the same and having no objection thereto. The several items of demands were considered one by one and discussed fully on both sides.

5. *Conciliation Case No.* 47 *of* 1944-45.

Demand No: (1) *Re*: providing facilities for collection of subscriptions from the members (workers) of the Association.

This demand is stated by the Association in the Notice of Change, thus:—

"Since the very foundation of all institutions is based on its financial strength, and the very existence and working of the Association depends on the enlistment and collection of the ordinary membership fee of a paltry sum of annas two only per mensem, and the number of members is very huge, and in the absence of any definite provision for their residence, they happen to reside in widely distributed areas, and several other similar institutions are provided facilities for the basic requirement of a healthy existence of the institution, the Association desires the Management to recover the subscription of the members of the Association themselves as they do several other recoveries from the wages of the labourers in monthly or biannually, or even annually, from their wages, or provide any other facilities for the collection of the legitimate demand of the subscriptions in any manner that suits the Management, without detriment either to their own interest or that of the Association, and in a way best suited for the healthy growth of the institution."

The Association President explained this demand and its object, and stated that the Management should help the Association by collecting on behalf of the Association, the subscriptions from the members, from out of the wages, at the time of the disbursements, and hand over the money to the Association; and that, if it is not possible to collect every month, the Management may do the collection, once a quarter or half-year or even once a year and, if desired, the Association would meet the expenses that would be incurred on this account by the Management; or that in the alternative, the Management may provide the Association with necessary facilities for the collection and that the present restriction under which the Association representatives cannot make the collection from the workers, within the mill premises may be removed. He added that the stand, taken by the Management, under the Standing Order No. 21 (7), regarding such a thing as misconduct would not be correct and that in the Bhadravati Iron Works, and in the Bangalore Transport Co., facilities for collection have been provided by the Managements concerned to the Labour Associations.

In reply, Mr Kale, the Management Representative, stated to this effect. On principle the Management is not in favour of this demand, since they (Management) hold the view that the workers should exercise their right without being hampered by outside influence. This is mainly an internal affair of the Association and, as such, the Management do not wish to associate or interefere. The analogy of the Bhadravati Iron Works and the Bangalore Transport Company, does not hold good, as conditions there are entirely different from those here. Further, the Management's experience of the working of this Association is not happy. The Management have considered this matter a number of times, and see no reason to re-consider or revise their view and concede this demand.

All the aspects of this matter were discussed in detail on both sides. Still the parties did not come to any settlement. The Association President pressed the demand; but the Management representative regretted that the demand could not be agreed to.

Demand No. (2)—for grant of two more holidays, one day for Shivaratri and half day for Mahalaya Amavasya and half day for Sri Rama Navami.

After discussion, it was pointed out to the Association by the Management representative that for Shivaratri festival, a full holiday is being granted since last year in place of Holi Feast, as per agreement arrived at and registered, and that as the number of holidays already allowed, *viz.*, 10½ is more than what is allowed in similar concerns in Bangalore, it is not possible to increase the number of holidays and that the request for other festivals could be considered if the workers agree to forego an equal number of sanctioned holidays or to work on Sundays so that the number of working days may not be affected.

The Association President, after further consideration, said that he would not press this demand and that this may be treated as withdrawn. So this demand is withdrawn by the Association.

Demand No. 3.—*Re* Medical facilities to workers.

This demand is stated in the Notice of Change, thus:—

"That, whereas the medical aid now provided is far from being proper, sufficient and satisfactory, it is desired the Doctor in attendance be called upon to be on duty and available at the Mills during the whole time the Mills are kept working, and that, as the number of females working in the Mills is large, a lady Doctor be also provided for, with all necessary facilities and both the Doctors be employed departmentally by Government and subject to the control and supervision of the Government and the cost of maintaining such Doctors and establishment be met by the Management".

The Association President stated that the present arrangement of a part-time Doctor for two mills (Minerva Mills and Maharaja Mills) is not adequate or satisfactory, and that a full-time Doctor for the Minerva Mills alone is necessary, in order that the workers may have medical facilities at all the working hours.

The Management Representative explained what were the various arrangements now in existence for providing medical facilities both for men and for women workers, and what special facilities have been provided for treatment of serious cases, both in the Victoria Hospital and in the St. Marthas Hospital. As such he said that the medical facilities that have been provided by the Mills are ample and are even more than those provided in other factories, and that the demand does not at all arise and cannot be accepted.

After further discussion and explanation, the Association President said that he would still press the demand. The Management said that it cannot be accepted. So the parties did not come to a settlement in this respect.

Demand No. 4.—for supplying milk and clothing for the children and providing play-grounds for children.

The Notice of Change states this demand thus.—

"That, whereas ladies with children are at work in the mills and the arrangement for the caretaking and protection of the kids is not sufficient, it is desired that suitable arrangements be made for the supply of milk and also clothing for these kinds, and a children's play-ground be provided for them as well."

The Association President explained this demand and stated that there are about 25—30 children put in a place in the Mill premises without sufficient arrangements for taking care of them and that better arrangements should be made in the interests of the children who would be the future workers and that arrangements may be made for the supply of milk by the Municipal Agency and that the Association is even prepared if permitted to supply milk to the children.

The Management representative explained the arrangements at present and the proposals under consideration of the Management in this respect. He stated that the Management have at present provided a separate place for keeping the children and have also given cradles, mattresses and also an ayah to look after the children and that the mothers come and feed the children. He added that the Management have under consideration a special scheme in this connection to provide with a nurse, milk supply arrangements, etc. The Association President wished to know when the proposals would materialise. Mr. Kale assured that the matter was under active consideration and may be expected to materialise early within six months. On this assurance the Association President withdrew this demand.

(6) *Conciliation Case No.* 1 *of* 45-56.

Demand No. (*a*)—for enhancement of basic wages. This demand runs thus in the Notice of Change.—

"In as much as the rate of wages of the labourers in the Mills is rather low, compared with the quantity and nature of the work done by the labourer, and whereas the prevailing rates for similar work in similar institutions are comparatively very high, and whereas the cost of living is very high, and whereas the labourer gets very high wages even for ordinary coolly work outside, and he is tempted to stray away to the other kinds of work, the Association intends to request the Management be pleased to enhance the wages of all labourers to twice the sum that is now being given as wages."

The Association President explained this demand and stated that this referred only to the basic wages and that the basic wages in this Mills are low and remain the same ever since the commencement of Mills about 24 years ago, and that the standard of basic wages is very low. He cited the following figures in this connection:—

Spinning Department.

Hours of work: 9 hours.

Wage Scales: Only four annas per day, with annual increment of six pies per year, going up to eight annas. Only 4 persons are getting Re. 0-9-9 after 17 to 18 years of service. In other Mills (for example Binny's), for the same nature of work, the starting wage level is higher with better scales of increment, going up to thirteen annas. Hence revision of basic wages with better incremental scales, *i.e.*, at double the present rates and scales in this Mill is necessary, particularly as the Mills are now making enormous profits.

Weaving Department.

The Labourer gets only Re. 0-3-11 per day per six pairs of panches of 4 cubits woven by him; Re. 0-7-3 per six pairs of 7 cubits; and Re. 0-7-9 per six pairs of 8 cubits. Each panchey is selling at Re. 1-0-0 for one of 4 cubits; at Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 per panchey of 7 cubits and at Rs. 2-8-0 per panchey of 8 cubits. These are pre-war rates, the present rates being much higher.

For weaving shirting of 24 yards, a labourer gets Re. 0-3-6 per day, while the T. R. Mills, Bangalore, pay 5 annas, and Binny's even more.

Mr. Kale for the Management explained in reply, the position as follows. The question of wages is not so simple as it appears. A comparison of the wages herewith the Binny's cannot be made, as the conditions are not at all similar. When a comparison is made, the two things compared, should be similar. In Binny's the nature of production, the type of machines, the work done by each workers, etc., are entirely different from the system of conditions obtaining here (Minerva Mills). The Binny's are pre-eminently a Fine Count Mill (manufacturing suitings, shirtings, etc., of fine counts), while this Mill is mainly a Coarse Count Mill (making bed sheets, long cloth, dhoties, etc.). So no comparison is possible between these two mills. From the point of view of employer it is the labour cost per unit of production, that has to be considered in fixing the rates of wages. As the production in this mill is entirely of a different nature, the labour cost cannot be compared with that in Binny's. A weaver in Binny's works 3 or 6 looms and gives a greater output than a weaver here who works only one or two looms. The conditions and nature of work here are much similar to those in Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore and the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory, Bangalore. Compared with these two mills, the present demand cannot stand. The point is the production should be of a similar nature. All these things had already been explained to the Association during the preliminary talks.

As regards the figures cited by the Association, Mr. Kale stated what exactly was the actual position. The figures referred to by the Association in regard to the present basic wages for the Spinning Department referred to only for Doffer Boys and to only one section of the Spinning Department. The wages (starting as well as increments) for adults are far more. What was stated by the President would apply only to one occupation, *viz.*, Spinning (of the Spinning Department). There are several occupations in the same Department with higher wages and better conditions. As regards the Weaving Department there are more than 300 sorts of weaving cloth, of which the President has quoted only three. The point to be noted is that the Weaving charges are not the only item for calculating the cost price or even the cost of labour, but only one of the several items, such as cost of raw materials, and of many processes such as spinning, carding, etc. The T. R. Mills is only a weaving mill and there is no spinning. He added that the weavers of T. R. Mills came to the Mills here (Minerva) in a large body when night shift system was started and that this shows that the earnings of the weavers here are more than those in the T. R. Mills. The point is, the average earnings of a piece worker per day is to be compared, if at all a comparison is to be made. The wages here compare very favourably with those in the Mills turning out similar types of production. As such the present wages and scales call for no revision.

Mr. Kale pointed out that the enormous profits of the Mills as referred to by the Association are only of a temporary nature, and as such the Management can only give a temporary relief; but not touch the basic wages. As for the temporary relief, the Management has given in an ample measure, in the shape of War Bonus, for all these four years, the first three bonuses being one month's wage and the last bonus being one and half month's wage. In addition to these the Management have given a temporary wage increase of five per cent under the Arbitration Award, with effect from 1st December 1943 till the end of War (September 1945). If the demand of the Association is made on account of high prices and increased cost of living, the Management's reply would be that a Dearness Allowance calculated on the Bangalore cost of living index published by Government from time to time has been granted to the workers and that the rate here is the same as in the Binny's and the highest in any of the industrial concerns in the State.

For all these reasons, Mr. Kale said that the Management saw no justification to enhance the basic wages and that this demand is not acceptable. In this connection it was also pointed out for consideration whether in view of the prevailing uncertain and fluctuating conditions and also of the current opinions in industrial concerns elsewhere, this would be the proper time for taking up the question of permanent enhancement of the basic wage.

Finally, after much discussion on this subject, the Association President pressed the demand, but Mr. Kale for the Management regretted inability to accept it.

Demand No:—(*b*) regarding grant of Privilege Leave.
Demand No.—(*c*) regarding grant of Sick Leave.

These two items of demand were taken up together for consideration, being practically of a similar nature, as suggested by the parties. These demands are stated as follows in the Notices of Change:—

Privilege leave:—

"That the privilege leave, that is leave with full pay, granted to the permanent employees of the Mills at present is insufficient, the period of such leave be extended to one month."

Sick leave:—

"That labourers who fall silk and are consequently unable to do their legitimate duties for no fault of theirs are put to undue hardship and trouble to attend to their comforts during that period and they have no other means of existence and whereas the well being of the labourer is also the prime concern of the Management as well All labourer who fall sick and produce medical certificates be granted sick leave on half pay for not more than three months in the year."

In explaining these demands the Labour representative stated that the seven days' privilege leave now allowed should be raised to thirty days (that the privilege leave allowed in the Vegetable Oil Products' Co., Bangalore is thirty days and in the Binnys fifteen days, and in the Bhadravati Iron Works fourteen days) and that similarly as there is now no sick leave, Management should allow three months' sick leave with half pay, in the interests of the labourers.

In reply Mr. Kale for the Management stated that this cannot be accepted for the following reasons:—

(1) In view of the various privileges and concessions already granted to the workers as a whole, the present privilege period cannot be increased;

(2) that in addition to the seven days privilege leave now granted the Management have allowed some concessions (such as Gratuity Fund and Bonus) which have not been allowed in other concerns where more privilege leave is given;

(3) that no comparison can be made item by item; but the position as a whole has to be considered;

(4) that the same arguments would hold good in regard to the demand for sick leave.

In these circumstances, Mr. Kale said that the Management are unable to accept these items of demands.

Finally the Association President pressed the demand but the Management representative said that it cannot be accepted.

Demand No:—(*d*) *Re* sending to the Association copies of the notices put on the Notice Board of the Mills to the Association.—

The Association President explained the need for this demand and stated that in order that the labourers may be educated, and that the purport of the notices in english language may be made known by the Association to the labourers, it is necessary that the Management should send to the Association copies of the notices put on the Mills Notice Board.

In reply the Management Representative explained that all notices put on the Mills Notice Board are both in English and Kannada and that the Management are sending copies of the Notices to the Association, in all cases where they do not refer to the routine of the Mills and that there has never been any difficulty experienced in this respect. As such he says the Management see no need for this demand, and cannot accept it.

After further discussion, the Association President pressed the demand, but the Management Representative said it is not acceptable.

Demand No:—(*e*) *Re* extra payment of allowance to night shift employees.—

This demand is, that as working at night shifts is difficult, the Management should grant an extra payment of eight annas per head, per day for every labourer in a night shift. The Association President urged that the present rate of night shift allowance of Re. 0-1-0 per head per night shift, is very low and should be enhanced to eight annas.

The Management representative replied that the rate now allowed in the Mills here is the same as that obtaining in other concerns, and that, in addition night workers get here *Tea and Iddlies* in every night shift, free of cost, and such, there is no case for raising the rate.

The matter was further discussed and finally the Association President pressed the demand; but the Management said it cannot be accepted.

(7) *Conciliation Case No. 2 of* 1945-46.

Demand No. (i)—Starting a Trust Fund called the "Minerva Mills Labour Welfare Fund".

This demand runs thus in the notice of change.—

"That whereas it is very incumbent and imperative and necessary in the interest and well being of the labourers to find funds for promoting their welfare and ameliorating their various sufferings and hardship, and that whereas the welfare of the labour is also the well being of the management and the good of the labour promotes the good of the management, it is desired to request the Management to heartily and generously

co-operate with the Association in starting a Trust Fund known as the Minerva Mills Labour Welfare Fund, and request the Management to liberally and generously contribute, to any extent every year, the same amount or any lesser sum they pay towards the dividend to shareholders, and also pay into this fund all the fines and penalties levied by the Management on the individual labourers and recovered as such, as well as all unspent and unclaimed wages and all payments due to labourers and left unclaimed by them and this fund be operated by six trustees, three being elected by the Association and three by the Management and the President of the Association being the convenor and *ex officio* trustee as well of the said fund".

The Association President, in further explaining this demand, stated that there is such a welfare trust fund in the "General and Cloth Mills Ltd.," at Delhi, though there is none in Bangalore or in Mysore, and that such a scheme is desirable and may be introduced here also for the benefit of the workers.

Mr. Kale, in reply stated that the proposed scheme is not feasible or practicable, as the Association expect the Management to finance the scheme by contributing funds in several ways and that the Delhi Company's example does not apply here as the conditions are entirely different. He said that the Management here were giving in the form of cash bonus, while the Delhi Co., is giving no such bonus, but only contributing some money for the Trust Fund. He stated that, in addition to existing facilities, it is not possible to contribute to the proposed Trust Fund and that unclaimed wages are very little and almost negligible and that, that whenever persons come forward and claim and satisfy about their identity, the Management have given them the unclaimed amounts even after the expiry of the time limit prescribed in the Standing Order, and that in many cases the Management have even sent the unclaimed amount by post. As regards the amount realised in the shape of fines and penalty, he stated that it was credited to an account 'Dharma Account' and utilised for providing medical and welfare facilities for the labourers. He added that contribution equal to the amount of dividends payable to the shareholders is not possible, and further the shareholders would not agree as it would effect dividends. Further he said that out of the profits, a handsome amount of about two lakhs of rupees is earmarked for building a labour colony.

After further discussion, the Association President pressed this demand; but the Management said it cannot be accepted.

Demand No. (ii)—Change in the Standing Order No. 20. This demand is that in this Standing Order, the words "without assigning any reason" be omitted and the words "after enquiry with due notice to the Association and assigning sufficient and proper reason," be inserted instead.

This is proposed on the ground that the Standing Order as it is causes much hardship and inconvenience to the labourers and is likely to be abused.

Demand No. (iii)—Instituting a Provident Fund for the workers. The Association demand that one anna per rupee be withheld from the wages due to the labourers and a similar sum contributed from the Mills, and that both the sums to be credited to this account.

Demand No. (iv)—Abolishing the distinction among the employee as permanent 'A' and permanent 'B'.

Demand No. (v)—Granting Dearness Allowance to workers while on leave. The Associatien states that "it is very necessary and desirable to refrain from effecting any cut or deductions from the Dearness Allowance, whenever the labourer goes on leave with permission."

These four items of demand were each urged by the Association President as necessary. But the Management Representative stated that these demands are not acceptable, as there are no good grounds. The former pressed these demands; but the latter said, the Management could no accept them.

(8) All possible ways of settlements were explored, but the parties did not come to a settlement in regard to the above demands, except the two demands [Nos. (2) and (4) of C. C. 47—44-45, which have been withdrawn]. Thus, of the fourteen demands in these conciliation Proceedings, all except these two demands have been pressed by the Association but not accepted by the Management. So, the parties did not come to a settlement in regard to the twelve demands, *viz.*, two *i.e.*, Nos. (1) and (3), in C. C. No. 47—44-45; and all the five demands in the C. C. No. 1—45-46, and all the five demands in C. C. No. 2—45-46.

(9) The conciliation in regard to these twelve demands, thus ended in failure, which I hereby report.

(10) I request that this report may be published in the Gazette as required Sub-section (4) of Section 12 of the Mysore Labour Act.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NAVANEETHAM,
Chief Conciliator.

3797

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Dated 8th December 1945.

No. M. 6035—G. M. 46-45-5. It is learnt that recently there have been cases in which the applicants for priority air passages were not ready to leave India when passages were allotted to them. All applicants for priority air passages are therefore warned that they should invariably comply with health regulations and obtain necessary travel documents and visas well in advance of departure. Applicants are also advised to make their plans to enable them to reach Karachi the day before the earliest date they give for flying ex-India.

3800 N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy*

LAW SECRETARIAT

Dated 10th December 1945

No. R. L. 568—L. C. 11-45-1. In pursuance of the provisions of sub-order (1) of Standing Order 4 of the Legislative Council Standing Orders, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, do hereby terminate the session of the Legislative Council, December 1945, on the conclusion of its business on Tuesday the 11th December 1945.

R. VENKATA RAMAIYA, *Legal Rember.*
3823 *and Law Secy.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Dated 8th December 1945.

No. L. 4847—Ml. 23-45-11. Under Section 48 (1) of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time, Government are pleased to withdraw the properties comprised in Door Nos. 622, 623, 624 and 626 in Block No. 85, Fort Mohalla, Mysore, from acquisition, which was sanctioned in Government Order No. L. 8447 - Ml. 23-43-45, dated 14th February 1944, for forming a Circle in front of the Motilal Talkies, Mysore, as they are not required for the purpose originally intended.

3798

Dated 8th December 1945.

No. L. 4853—V. P. 9-45-22. Under Section 48 (1) of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, it is hereby declared that the acquisition of the land S. No. 48—1 of Beekanahalli village, Chikmagalur Taluk, Kadur District, which was ordered to be acquired for the manure pits for Beekanahalli village in G. O. No. L. 10421—V.P. 1044-70, dated the 18th April 1945 and published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 26th April 1945, page 195, Part III—1, is withdrawn, as the same is not required for the purpose originally intended.

3799 J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.